WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

Bubscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month......00 80 DAILY, per Year UNDAY, per Year. tage to foreign countries added,
THE BUX, New York City.

Parm-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

or our presents who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Washington, Not Havana.

About one year ago the United States undertook the duty of freeing Cuba from Spanish rule and establishing in the island stable government, with a view to ulti-

mate independence and self-government. The performance of this duty had been delayed long, but when the job was once taken in hand it was prosecuted to a conclusion with true American energy. The first part of the work was speedily accomplished; Spain has gone from the West Indies, never to return. The second requirement of duty and responsibility is not yet fulfilled. Preliminary to the settlement of Cuba's future status, the administration of affairs there is assumed by the Government at Washington and carried on through its military arm.

The military occupation of Cuba by United States troops is for the purpose of insuring order, restoring prosperity, and determining at the proper time and through the proper channels the will of the people respecting their future self-government. This military occupation is as necessary as was the invasion of the island for the purpose of driving out Spain's soldiers. While it lasts, and until the task originally undertaken has been completed in every item, the real seat of Cuba's Government is not at Havana, but at Washington.

If this main fact is kept steadily in mind, there will not be much danger of attaching undue importance to such unfortunate manifestations of factional excitement and of personal and political rivalries as have recently occurred at Havana. The struggle of factions, the clash of interests, the denunciation and attempted proscription of individuals, are all incidents of the situation, naturally to be expected under the circumstances. The conditions being the same in any other community anywhere. differences of opinion and trouble of some sort would be sure to occur; and in Cubs the likelihood of it is somewhat increased by the temperament of the race.

This all justifies the prudence and deliberation with which the Administration at Washington is proceeding in its difficult task; and likewise it justifies the proper forbearance of the late Congress in refraining from complicating matters by prema ture legislation.

As for our Cuban friends, the length of the period of their suspense will be determined largely by the conduct of the more turbulent among their own population and the less scrupulous among their ambitious politicians. Meanwhile, peace in the island of Cubs and the orderly settlement of all questions of reorganization, have been un-derwritten by one of the strongest Governments on earth.

Italy's Reported Cession of Territory to England.

There is nothing intrinsically improbe ble in the assertion made by a Roman newspaper that Italy has decided to cede Erythrea to England in return for the latter power's support of her demand for a sphere of influence in China. Events have proved that she has nothing to hope for in Africa, whereas if, through England's aid, she can acquire from the Pekin Government a lease of San Mun Bay, together with exclusive railway and other rights in the adjoining district, she may lay the foundation of a populous and flourishing dependency.

Italian public men cannot be blamed for thinking that they have a moral claim to compensation from England for the miscarriage of their plan of establishing a protectorate over Abyssinis. It was at the instigation of the British Foreign Office that the Italian Government acquired the island port of Massowah and a neighboring strip of the western coast of the Red Sea. By the subsequent occupation of Kassala and by the gallant defence of that place against the hordes of the Khalifa ABDUL-LAHI a valuable service was rendered to the Khedive and to his British upholders, for which, as yet, no adequate return has been made. It is true that the strip of seacoast, originally narrow, was gradually enlarged into the coastwise province of Erythrea, but the later attempt to occupy the Abyssinian province of Tigre, though temporarily successful, ended in disastrous failure. From the moment that the hope of controlling the international relations and the commercial resources of the Abyssinian kingdom had to be abandoned, the port of Massowah became practically useless to Italy and imposed a financial burden which King HUMBERT's finances could ill support.

There is no doubt that for Erythrea purchaser could have been found in either France or Russia, but the district is worth more to England than it is to either of those countries, and Lord Salisbuby will be fortunate if he shall be able to secure it at the cost of China. When the Khalifa, who has managed to rally a considerable force in Kordofan, and who is said to be approaching Omdurman, shall have been utterly subjugated, and the whole of the Eastern Soudan reorganized, the English will be in a position to gain that ascendancy over the Abyssinian highlands, which is the great prize of East Africa. On the one hand, the reduction of Abyssinia to the status of a protected kingdom would be indispensable to the permanent safety of the Anglo-Egyptian stations on the Upper Nile, while, on the other hand, it would place at the disposal of the British Government the best raw material for soldiers to be found in the Dark Centinent. From the viewpoint of military aptitude, the Abyssinians are in Africa what the Bikhs are in India. Like the Sikhs, too, they would offer the advantage of professing a different religion from that professed by other Anglo-Egyptian subjects in the vicinity. Being Christians, they could be relied upon, in most circumstances, not to make common cause with the Moslems of the Eastern Soudan. It is probable, indeed, that more than one hard fight would be needed before Abyssinian ruler, who calls himself King of Kings, small be prevailed upon to occupy the subordinate position to which the Khedive of Egypt is resigned. active. Tailors' unions fine their members

But, as the followers of the Khalifa have, almost always, beaten the warriors of the Negus, we may take it for granted that General Lord ETTCHERER would, eventually, be able to overcome the latter. There is no lack of testimony as to the value of the agricultural and mining capabilities of Abyssinis, and the development of these under English supervision would soon evolve a great export and import trade through Massowah.

How much Italy would gain by an ex-

change of Erythrea for a section of the

Chinese seacoast is sufficiently obvious.

Instead of the barbarous and warlike Abys-

sinians, whom the Italians have thus far

proved unable to subdue, they would be

brought in contact with a docile, orderly

in the arts of civilized life and controllable

with a minimum of expenditure. It is true

that Italy's present trade with China is insig-

nificant, but a profitable commerce could be

quickly created in the staples of the prov-

ince in which San Mun Bay is situated, and

from which the exports of slik and tea are

already considerable. Within the sphere of

influence, which will, ultimately, fall to

King HUMBERT's Government, should the

demand now pressed at Pekin be granted,

there are two-thirds as many inhabitants

as are contained in the kingdom of Italy.

Moreover, this province adjoins on the

northwest the basin of the Yangtse Klang.

to which England will lay claim, and

will find in such proximity an effectual

Philanthropy Instead of Religion.

avenue is about to set up a store for the

sale of dry goods on the installment plan at

prices "far below those asked in ordinary

stores" of the sort. The prospectus of the

new enterprise explains that, like other

business undertakings of this church-a

this shop is "meant" to be a charity, but a

charity that is also a source of revenue. It

recognizes that if such institutions gave

something for nothing "it would be an un-

fair competition and demoralizing to our

customers," and that therefore "the shop,

By paying, of course, is meant simply

getting some profit, but as the shop will

not be dependent on its profits and there

will be no question of business solvency

involved, it will have a great advantage

over competing private business, which

already has to contend with sharp compe-

tition within the trade that presumably

keeps down prices to the lowest living level.

money; will be "in business for its health,"

and its capital will be provided by charity,

but its private competitors must make

Now, suppose all the rest of the more

than one thousand churches and religious

missions in New York should imitate the

example of this Episcopal church and on

capital contributed as charity proceed to

set up charitable church shops to sell goods

at prices "far below those asked in or-

dinary stores," what would be the result if

they were successful? What would be-

come of the competing private and regular

trade, with the many thousands of people

dependent on it for a living? Would there

not be a ruinous social revolution, with dis-

astrous consequences illimitable in their

One of the most mischlevous results of

the present decline of religious faith is the

of philanthropy as this proposed shop. In-

stead of treating the immortal soul as the

one great concern of religion the new ec-

clesiastical philanthropy occupies itself

rather with the perishable body, and in its

frantic zeal to justify itself it is striking

against the social system and doing its

Cruelty to a Chicago Philanthropist.

Another eminent philanthropist has been

rewarded with ingratitude. Mr. Vicros

FAQUIR LAWSON is President of the Asso-

clated Press of Chicago and the publisher

of two newspapers of that town, the News

and the Record. It seems that he deals

with his printers in the same just and gen-

erous spirit that has conferred so much

happiness upon the conscripts of the Asso-

clated Press. The printers are less doclle

than the conscripts, and a boycott has been

laid on Mr. Lawson's publications. As these

have been taken chiefly by workmen, Mr.

Lawson's opportunities of doing good are

diminishing rapidly. Associations of work-

men take a cruel delight in lopping off the

In the country and the city this bar

barous diversion prevails. In Hammond,

Ind., "before the boycott there were 475

copies of the Record and 625 of the News

sold; now there are only 175 Records and

105 News sold in Hammond." Still, ac-

cording to a news article in the Inter-Ocean,

from which we take these regrettable de-

tails, "the usual number of papers, for af-

fidavit purposes, are being sent to Ham-

mond, but nobody buys them." This un-

manly gibe about affidavit purposes might

well have been spared. The despatches of

MELVILLE STONE are not more truthful

For some reason the miners' unions are

especially vindictive against Mr. Lawson,

and insist on passing resolutions instruct

ing their members not to buy his papers.

This is the more singular since Mr. Lawson

has usually shown a preference for subter

ranean methods. "He is reaping the re-

ward of years of hypocrisy," says one of

the boycott leaders, "but I don't imagine

that hurts him as much as the loss of his

country subscribers. Lawson hasn't a sen-

sitive spot outside of his pocketbook, and

he knows he can't fool the advertisers long

on the circulation question. He is giving

away thousands of papers to keep the affi-

davit expert going, but the advertiser

won't get results." So bitter is the malice

of the boycotters toward this good man, who

lives only for the good that he can do. He

mourns the loss of the country subscribers,

because the circle of his benefaction is les

sened thereby. On the other hand, per-

haps, the object of the advertisers is to do

good to him, not to themselves, and why

should they withhold their hands in hi

In Chicago itself, where Mr. LAWSON's

philanthropic sims ought to be better un-

derstood, the persecution of him is most

hour of need?

than the affidavits of VICTOR LAWSON.

good man's supplies.

ency to substitute for it su

utmost to produce social chaol

money or go under.

to be truly charitable, must pay."

wood yard, a restaurant, a lodging house

advance of Russia.

and industrious population, far advance

trades unions, and how could a better dis-posal of the affidavit copies be made? "LAWSON is bound to give in or go to the wall," declares a labor leader confidently. That is too rash and sudden an assertion. Lawson will not give in so long as the As sociated Press will stand milking.

81 for patronizing his publications in any

way. Waiters, bartenders, bakers, carpen-ters, woodworkers join in the unholy war. Hod Carriers' Union, No. 4, 4,000 strong,

even goes so far as to impose a fine of 50 cents on any member "caught reading,

patronizing or wrapping up his lunch in a

Nees or Record." Surely this is undue

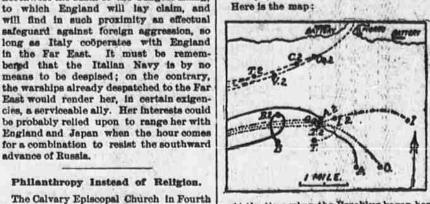
severity. It would be some consolation to

that wounded heart to know that he was

permitted to furnish wrapping paper to the

To Rear Admiral Bohley. On Saturday last Rear Admiral SCHLEY, after a dinner in Philadelphia, repeated the statement which he first made at the dinner of the Republican Club in New York on Feb. 18, that at the battle of Santiago be turned the Brooklyn to starboard, in order to avoid "blanketing" the fire of the American ships. Will Bear Admiral Schley an-

swer, then, the following questions?
In what respect is the "official" map of the battle, prepared by the navigating officers of the Indians, Iowa, Oregon, Texas and Brooklyn, at fault?



At the time when the Brooklyn began her turn she was, according to this map, a full mile away from the westernmost American ship, the Texas. The leading Spaniard was in no danger of being blanketed had the Brooklyn been turned to port.

Also, is a commander deserving of no ebuke who, with the course of every ship engaged plainly determined, and occupying the weather gauge of his own fleet, deliberately puts himself into a position where instant decision," to quote Bear Admiral Schley's own words, was necessary to prevent the blanketing of the enemy, or ven, to use his words further, to win the battle?

Is there any other case in naval records where a commander claimed credit, as does Rear Admiral SCHLEY, for not stopping his men firing and for turning his stern to the enemy and increasing his distance from the enemy?

And at the time of ordering her helm port did this conversation, which has been The ecclesiastical and charitable shop will reported to us, or anything like it, occur on be under no necessity of making any the Brooklyn's bridge?

"BCHLEY-Put your helm hard a-port! Hongson-You mean starboard?

Source. No. I don't; we are near enough to then (the Spaniards) already.

"Hoposon—But we will cut down the Texas.

"BOHLEY-Let the Texas look out for herself."

Now, these are all simple questions and fair, and, in justice to the navy and to the public, they must be answered decisively sooner or later. It is no more than proper in view of all the circumstances, that Rear Admiral SCHLEY should give his answer.

The Pacific Cable.

While it is a matter of regret that Congress did not provide at the late session for elegraphic communication with Hawaii the delay may have advantages in two respects. It will allow leisure for considering whether the cable should be laid and private corporation, and also for arrangements to have it continued to Manila.

The President, in calling the attention of

Congress to this subject on Feb. 10, said he would not express an opinion as to whether a Government or a private cable would be the better, but that it ought to go at least to the Philippines, touching at Hawaii and the Ladrones on the way. The Senate, by an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, provided for a Government cable to Honolulu, to be laid by the Navy Department at a cost of not over \$2,500,000, and to be run by the Post Office Department The House refused to concur, the debate showing that it wanted more time to consider whether this was the best plan to adopt or not.

A Government cable would be very appropriate in connecting parts of our own domains, just as private enterprise might naturally be called in to connect us with foreign countries. It would also have cer tain strategic advantages in tving up absolute and exclusive control of the cable at all times. In that respect the case resembles the proposed digging and management of the Nicaragua canal by the Gov ernment instead of by a private company On the other hand, with other things equal private enterprise is to be encouraged, and sometimes it turns out to be less costly, especially where business methods must be constantly in play to secure the patronage of the commercial world.

When the Senate, eight years ago, passed its first bill for a Hawaiian cable, it pro posed to subsidize a private company, inserting in one of the regular appropriation bills a provision to pay the company \$250, 000 a year for fifteen years. The House did not concur, and two years ago the Senate, when it renewed the project in an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, proposed instead a Governmen cable, voting \$500,000 to begin it. Again the House was not ready to concur, and the other day, for the third time, it held back. once more on the plan of a Government cable. One objection made in the House was that the Government ought not to go into the cable business if it could get satisfactory terms from private enterprise, and another that the Senate bill proposed \$2,500,000 as the cost of the cable to Hawaii, with \$350,000 more for a steamer with which to do the laying and repairing, making \$2,850,000, whereas a private company would lay the cable for \$100,000 a year during twenty years, making \$2,000,000 in all.

It is true that the company instead of the Government would then own the cable, and it has also been urged that, since private capital would not undertake the work vithout expecting profits, the Government can afford to risk it. Still, it is natural that the House should have hesitated to sanc tion a Government cable when it had favorable proposals before it from private companies. For example, one House bill, discussed at length on Jan. 18, authorised the

Postmaster-General to contract with the Pacific Cable Company of New York, often called the Scrymser Company, to lay a ca ble from San Francisco to Honotulu. This company, for \$100,000 a year during nty years, was to lay the cable not only to Hawall, but to China and Japan, to have it working to Honolulu by Jan. 1, 1900, and to Asia by July 1, 1901, at specified tolls, with provision for free Government messages forever, and for the selzure of the line by the Government in case of war or other emergency, while the company was to deposit \$250,000 as a guarantee for fuidling its contract. The Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey, or the Spalding Company, was also anxious to make a favorable contract. Thus, for an amount less than the Senate proposed for a cable to Hawall, a private company would lay one clear across to China, while, should bids be called for, apparently at least two private companies would compete. We can under-stand, therefore, why, with only a few days of the session left, the House, after having developed in its January debate a strong difference of opinion as to whether a Gov ernment or a private cable was advisable,

voted to postpone the subject. As to the other point, the expediency of a cable to Guam and Manila as well as to Honoolulu, there can scarcely be a doubt. As the President said in his message to Congress, 'the necessity for speedy cable communica tion between the United States and all these Pacific islands has become imperative." It is true that we can cable to Manila now, but not on a line which the Government can control. Apart from the strategic features of the question, as a commercial undertaking the through line to Asia might be profitable when the cable to Honolulu alone as proposed in the recent Senate amendment, might prove a constant loss. It is also to be noted that we have as yet no ade quate survey of the route west of Hawaii, and that the coming summer can wisely be devoted by the Government to such a survey. In short, while the delay is to be regretted, the problem will be in better shape for a satisfactory solution at the next on of Congress.

The Gorman Amendment

At each stage of the current reorganiza tion of the army the bad effects of the measure proposed and carried through by Mr. Gorman a few days before his retire ment from the Senate are manifest. Steps now taken must be temporary, and must keep in view the provision that on July 1 1901, the organization that existed on April 1, 1898, is to be restored, except as to the artillery additions and the cadets. It may be imagined what doubts and com plications spring from the provision that with the exceptions noted, in less than two years and four months "all the general, staff and line officers appointed under this act shall be discharged," and the numbers in each grade reduced to what they were before the war with Spain.

When the Hull bill was passed by the House and sent to the Senate the latter body altered it in unwise fashion, but at least the compromise agreed upon arranged a permanent organization to follow the temporary provision. It insured twelve companies to each infantry regiment, with the additional Major and the other officers and the men necessary therefor; it gave the artillery fourteen additional betteries; it provided for regular regimental bands enlisted for this purpose, and so increased to that extent the fighting strength: it also provided for regularly enlisted cooks: in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments it made a permanent increase of officers; altogether it gave an army of between 89,000 and 40,000 mer after July 1, 1901, including the bands, with the necessary officers.

This organization was not what it ought to have been, but it was a gain over the one of a year ago. It added, in round numbers, about 10,000 officers and men, including the bands and the cooks, more than a fifth to the artillery, while the re secured the three-battalion system to the infantry. The Gorman amendment will wipe out altogether even this small pernament increase, except as to the artillers and cadets, besides complicating the ques tion of promotions made between now and July 1, 1901, in the temporary army.

When the Fifty-sixth Congress arranges a permanent organization it may go far beyond the limit of less than 40,000 men which the compromise had established t say-nothing of the much smaller number which the Gorman amendment revives.

Tammany Hall appears to be undergoing process of self-exposure.

The defeated followers of EDWARD J. AD picks in Delaware announce that they will put up a ticket at every succeeding election for the special purpose of defeating the Republicans. They announce that, instead of two parties exting in Delaware, there are three, they being the third.

The Republican party, therefore, which a one time thought that it had reached Delaware's political top must begin the fight over again from below. This it can do with the setter heart since it knows that if it had surrendered to ADDICES its prospect of recover would have been even worse than that of the Democracy after it had surrendered to mug

The Missouri House of Representatives refused to invite Col. BRYAN to address the members at the close of the session. Last year he was invited by the unanimous vote of the Democrats. The fact is that the Colonel needs some new songs.

The Brooklyn Cycle Path.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : THE SUN shine for all. THE SUN has said that wheelmen should not seek to ride on the Speedway, and THE SUN has been supported in this by all reasonable wheelmer But it is to be doubted if the wheelmen who rode t Coney Island last Sunday over the cycle path will be so willing in future to concede to drivers the exclusive right to the Speedway.

Notwithstanding the fact that a hard macaffamized road runs alongside of the cycle path all the way to the island, the path is so cut up by wascons as to be very uncomfortable riding for wheelmap. to say the least. Turn about is fair play. Wheelmen are willing that the drivers of horses, fast or otherwise, should have the fipsedway to themselves.

Mance 14. Coney Island last Sunday over the cycle path will

Brother Crank'is right. The wheel path to Coney Island should be kept rigidly for wheels, and, if horses are permitted to invade it, Crank and his friends should make the ears of the Brooklyn Park ioner burn. He is the man to call on

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one

pronunciation of Mismi which the editorial article in to-day's Suw omits, "My-am-a," which is common in that part of Ohio through which the Mismi and Little Miami rivers flow. You know most people say 'Cincinnata' out there. ALLER S. HALSTEAD. SPRINGFIELD, March 10. Encores Approved.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the To TRE EDITOR OF THE BUR-SIF: During the present season I heard at least seven or eight concerts. The average of the encores was twelve in each concert. For instance, when Mme, Sembrich san, she always gave four, sometimes five, encores, and the audience was most than fruit to her.

If that should be too much for a certain class of people, they may stay eway from the Sunday night concerts. ART WITTER

De Monvel's and Lungron's Work at the rican Art Galleries. One of the most inspired delineators of children. M. Boutet de Monvel, has a charming collection of drawings and paintings on exhi-bition in the galleries of the American Art Association. This artist certainly stands in need of no in roduction, for his book illustrations ide him almost as familiar to Ameri-

His rare powers of observation were for

ong time directed apparently almost altogether

toward children, and so thoroughly and so sym-

pathetically did he realize their individual char-

cans as to his own countrymen.

teristics that it is doubtful if any illustrator of the day can even be compared with him on his own ground. Of course there are plenty of artists who have made use of similar themes: Jean Geoffroy has painted entidren with a con miantious realism and many other persistent shild-nainters could be picked out any year from among the habitual Salon exhibitors. These, however, are hardly of Boutet de Mon vel's class, and the point of view of artists like Miss Cassatt and Carrière is entirely different Kate Greensway comes nearer to Boutet de Monvel, but, after all, she can hardly be said to equal him either as observer or designer. An excellent sense of decorative design runs through all of the work shown here, and a taste in color that is generally sufficient for the artist's purposes. An absence of any obvious technique gives to his paintings a naiveté that is curiously personal. Yet the paintings are not so satisfactory as the drawngs, because of a disposition to paint flesh and textures as if they were made of porcelain For this reason the portrait of the young girl owned by Mme. Achard (77) and that owned by Mme. Worms Barretta (80) would look as reproductions. On the other hand, the little picture of Mme. Béjane's daughter (74) is quite charming. This is simply a colored drawing and it is one of the most exquisite things in the room. It is impossible to imagine anything more childlike, more simple, or more unpretentious. No. 75 is almost as good, and there are other portraits of children that hardly fall short of these. There are a number of little pictures of school children. too, that are wonderfully characteristic, indi-vidual and well discriminated. There are some decorative borders of a semi-humorous kind that are excellently designed, but on the whole M. de Monvel is more interesting when less frankly humorous, that is to say when the humor lies in the absolute sympathy of observation, the entire absence of anything approaching cynicism. There is indeed only one drawing here that shows a trace of cynicism. and that is the curious one entitled "Justice (90). In this the artist seems a little out of his element. As a design it is not superior to a great many other drawings here, and the spiritual significance of the thing is a little

He again seems out of his element in the large decoration (93) upstairs. It is possible, how-ever, that this work will fit excellently into its intended surroundings. After all, it is very hard to judge of things of this sort when seen in the yrong place. There is a great deal of amusin and ingenious work in the design, but the scale seems too large for M. de Monvel's par ticular style. In the same room there is smaller drawing of the same subject (9)-Joan of Arc's recognition of the French King. This is the right thing. In these the artist seems more at home. It differs only in detail from a part of the larger picture, but it seems to is more satisfactory in miniature. There are thirty-eight drawings here illustrating the career of the Maid of Orleans and they form perhaps the most notable group of drawings that M. de Monvel has ever produced. In thes his fine taste in design and his delicate sense of harmony are well brought out, and the re quirements of the subject have eliminated al ossibility of that photographic aspect that unfortunately mars several of the less simplified things in the next room. There is in finite variety in the Joan of Arc series, and to enumerate the successful designs would be t go through almost the whole list. To do this would be quite superfluous, for the designs are too well known to need detailed description.

The large gallery on the lower floor and on of the smaller ones upstairs are filled with paintings and studies by Mr. Fernand Lungren. They are all illustrative of scenery and ife in the Southwest. An obvious criticism that will occur to many is that several of them are entirely wanting in anything resembling atmosphere, but Mr. Lungren has forestalled this in a note calling attention to the peculiar meteoric conditions that prevail in the country to which he has devoted his attention. One or two of the paintings here have an interest that ent than the art work, and the gruesome one entitled "Thirst" (32), representing an unfortunate wayfarer who has lost his way in ar alkali desert, is somewhat too theatrical but on the other hand there are some far su perior to the earlier work of Mr. Lungrensuperior in color, superior in technique, and superior in conception. The magnificent scenery in the great caffons, the vast solitude of the desert are splendid things to look at, but they do not adapt themselves easily to the requirements of the painter; nevertheless Mr Lungren has succeeded in turning them to good account, and a good number of the paintings he shows here are astonishingly brillian performances. In short, this part of the exhibition will certainly interest a great many people. It should be remembered, by the way that these paintings and M. de Monvel's will be on exhibition for a week only.

Almost 100 mezzotint engravings by Samue Cousins are exhibited at Frederick Keppel's gallery on East Sixteenth street.

The collection of paintings formed by Mr David McCosker of Brooklyn will be sold at auction at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries or

CENSUS OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. Many More Applications Expected Than There Are Places to Fill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The acting direc tor of the census. Mr. Wines, gave out this morning the following statement for the infornation of persons who intend making applications for employment in the census office:

"There are, under the Census act, not mor than sixty places provided for above the grade of a clerkship of class 1, in which the maximum rate of compensation is \$1,200 per year. Of these sixty places, one-fourth are what may be termed staff positions, which can only be filled by experts, and none others need apply. Ap-plicants for clerkships of higher grade than

by experts, and none others need apply. Applicants for clerkships of higher grade than class I will be expected to enter the lower class and wait the chance of promotion. All employees of the office receiving more than \$\forall interpretation of the comparatively few appointments to cierical positions will be made before June, 1800.

"It is useless to forward to the director applications for appointment as enumerators. The enumerators will be selected by the supervisors, the supervisors, who must, under the law, be nominated by the Fresident and confirmed by the Senate, will not be appointed before December of the present year on the convening of the Congress. The place of supervisor is worth \$1,000; that of enumerator about \$150. The term of employment of an enumerator will not exceed thirty days.

"Special agents will probably not be needed before the enumeration in June, 1900. The number which will be needed thereafter is not now known. The principal, if not the exclusive demand for special agents will be in the division of manufacture. They will be paid not to exceed \$0 per day, together with their necessary travelling expenses, and when absent from home an allowance will be made them in lieu of aubsistence, not greater than \$3 per day. They should possess some business experience and knowledges of the world and their general grade of qualifications should be as high as that of a good ordinary commercial traveller for a wholesale house. It is believed that the number of applications will prove to be ten or twelve times as great, at least, as the number of diespointment. Political considerations will be made them and efficiency on the part of the applicant. Young and vigorous men and women in the prime of the engineers of the sensority of the applicants. Young and vigorous men and women in the prime of the engineers of the engineers of the engineers of the engineers.

OURBRES AND'S CALAMITY.

Balf the Men and Vessels in the Pearl Shell Fisheries Destrayed. The terrible hurricane that last week over whelmed the pearl and pearl shell fishermen off the northeast coast of Queensland, Australia, destroyed the lives o. about half the men and half the vessels of the fleet engaged in the fisheries. On an average about 1,000 men and 200 boats are engaged in these fisheries for five months in the year. The despatch to THE Sun from Brisbane, Queensland, says that three schooners and eighty luggers were wrecked and 400 colored and eleven white men were drowned. The vessels employed in these fisheries consist chiefly of strong, lugger-rigged craft averaging ten tons burden The crew of each lugger includes the diver, the tender who holds the life lines and attends to all signals from the diver, and four working hands. Most of the men are colored, of various nationalities, aborigines living near fisheries, South Sea Islanders and Manila.

If the fates are propitious pearl diving in these waters is lucrative, but the dangers are numerous. The greatest peril is that brought by the terrible windstorms which visit this coast and carry everything before them. Few vessels of the pearl shell fleet ever outlive one of these storms. The tender keeps his eye out for any signs of a hurricane and when they are discovered the pearl fishing business is suspended and the boats seek refuse in some heltering cove. The divers get many scares below. The sight of a fifteen-foot shark making a beeline for a man is enough to weaken the stoutest perve; neither is it pleasant to have a large turtle persist in cultivating neigh borly relations. The little stonelish is one of the enemies of the diver. It seems to make its habitation bepeath the pearl shell and the diver is sometimes bitten when he picks up The bite is poisonous, though not fatal, and the victim often suffers severe pair for several days. The business of diving is most injurious to health. Some of the mer do not withstand its effects, but die in a faw months, while deafness and incipient paralysis frequently attack the divers.

The shell is now pretty well worked out in the shallow waters and so the naked nativ divers are not so much employed, as they formerly were, for they cannot work with succe peyond a depth of sixty feet, and most of the shells are now obtained only by means of mer wearing the well-known diver's dress. One hundred and twenty feet is the greatest depth from which the shell is profitably taken and lew divers can stand the strain of prolonged work under the pressure at that depth. The man in a diving dress usually remains under water an hour or two.

Pearl shell fishing was formerly carried on along the north coast of western Australia, but those grounds are pretty well worked out. The new grounds lie on both sides of Cape York Peninsula, across Torres Strait to New Guinea and down the northeast coast of Queensland nearly to Cooktown. . The quest for pearls is merely incidental to these fisheries, which are carried on for shell, or mother-of-pearl. On an average about 4,000 shells are taken for every pearl that is found and yet the ever present hope of securing a fine pearl stimulates the interest of the workers. The finest pearls of ashion are said to be yielded only by the mother-of-pearl shell such as is found in these waters and in the Persian Gulf. The pearls of the Queensland region are of fine size and quality, but not one shell in thousands produces perfect specimen. The most valuable pear ind thus far on the Queensland coast is that known as the Southern Cross, a cluster of six pearls in the shape of a crucifix, which was valued when it was exhibited in London in 1886 at \$50,000. It was found at low water by an old beachcomber, who sold it for \$50. The best pear shell is three or four years old and large shells weigh from six to eight pounds a pair; but as the possible pearls they may contain do; not the possible pearls they may contain do, not depend upon the age or size of the shell, many small shells are ruthlessly opened as though there was no law for their protection. Nearly, all the pearls the lagoes to the London market and the pearls to Paris. Sydney and Brisbane capital is chiefly interested in theilndustry, but in 1892 the Japanese size entered the field and now hold about a fifth of the trade.

These fisheries have for years held an important position among the industries of Queensland, finctuating between the rixth and eighth rhace in the list of her principal exports. The calamity that has destroyed half of the pearl shell fisheries feet has accordingly badly crippled one of the leading commercial enterprises of the colony.

NEW ENDISTMENT RULES Qualifications for Recruits in the Reorgan

ized Begular Army. WASHINGTON, March 14.—General orders have ing the qualifications for enlistment in the re-

rganized regular army. The order says: "Any male citizen of the United States or person who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, if above the age of 21 and under the age of 35 years, able bodied, free from disease, of good character and temperate nabits, may be enlisted under the restrictions contained in this article. In regard to age or itizenship this regulation shall not apply t soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the army. "The enlistment of persons of any of the fol-

lowing classes is prohibited: Former soldiers whose service during the last term of enlist ment was not honest and faithful, insane or intoxicated persons, deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, persons who have been convicted of felony or who have been imprisoned under sentence of a court in a reformatory, iall or penitentiary; also, for original culistment, persons under 18 or over 35 years of age, and for first enlistment in time of peace, any person (except an Indian) who is not a citizen of the United States or who has not made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who cannot apeak, read and write the English language." intoxicated persons, deserters from the mill-

who cannot speak, read and write the English language."

Recruiting officers are directed to be very particular to ascertain the true age of the recruit. Minors between the ages of 18 and 21 years may be enlisted with the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

PROF. NEWCOMB'S SUCCESSOR.

Thomas J. See Made Chief of the Nantice Almanac at the Age of 33.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Prof. Thomas J. See of Missouri, recently appointed professor of mathematics in the Naval Observatory, has been designated as chief of the Nautical Alma nac, succeeding Prof. Simon Newcomb, who retired on March 12, 1897. Prof. See is proba bly the youngest person over appointed to this place, being only 33 years of age, Born at Montgomery, Mo., on April 21, 1866, he en-Montgomery. Mo., on April 21. 1866, he entered the State University at Columbia at the age of 18, and his graduating thesis on the origin of binary stars won for him the Missouri astronomical medal. At the University of Berlin, he took the degrees of Ph. D. and M. A. and a paper upon double stars, written at Berlin, attracted general attention in Europe. Beturning to the United States in 1988, he took the chair of astronomy in the Chicago University. Later he went to the Lowell Observatory in the City of Mexico, and thence to Flagstaff, Aris. At this latter place he discovered 400 double siars. Prof. See's discoveries regarding celestial heat have caused many scholars to change their opinion of the nebular hypothesis of Herschel and Laplace.

AMERICA'S GROWING POWER.

Sudden Destre of European Governments to Make Reciprocity Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The Russian Gov ernment, through Count Cassini, the Ambassa-dor here, has informed the State Department that it is prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A number of other European Governments, notably Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy have recently shown a disposition to expedite negotiations toward the same end. Although a some of these countries had made overtures to the State Department in connection with reciprocity agreements, they did not, until lately, evince any great dealer to press the business to a conclusion. Now, however, for some reason, they are all anxious to make treaties as soon as rossible, and it is probable that the negotiations with some of them will be concluded shortly.

The expected expansion of American trade in the Facilic through the soulierness of the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands is believed to be the moving cause in this revival of interest.

DEWRY'S STOCK OF AMMUNITION. Enough Left After His Victory at Manila to

Fight Six Other Battles. WARRINGTON, March 14.—The Ordnance Bu reau of the Navy Department has settled by recourse to figures a very interesting question concerning the fighting efficiency of Dewey's ships in the battle of Manila Bay. Just before Dewey started from Hong Kong for Manila was generally reported that his ships had very small allowance of ammunition. This however, was not true, as the Baltimore, while reached Hong Kong the day before the America can squadron left there for Mirs Bay to prepar eting the Spanish fleet, brought an ample supply of powder, projectiles and fixed amma-After the engagement with the Spanish fles

had lasted about two hours the American ship

were withdrawn to a sheltered part of Mania Bay for the purpose of taking account of an Bay for the purpose of taking account of any munition. Dewey sent up a signal from the Olympia asking how much ammunition sea anip flad left. The signal was misunderstood. The Captains of the American ships took it by a question as to the amount of powder as shelf they had expended in the fishting, an each vessel reported "about 15 per cent." had been expended, leaving 85 per cent. In the magazines, enough to fight at the previous rate of expenditure for eleves hours more.

The ordnance officers have been examining the detailed reports from the ships engaged in the fight, giving the amount of ammunition expended by each during the entire period of the engagement, and have made a careful computation, which has given the surprising result that during the whole period of the hattle the average expenditure of ammunition for Dowey's squadron was only 14.3 per cent. Instead of 15 per cent. for the first two hours. This left #8 per cent in the magazines, an amount sufficient to fight six other engagements of equal duration.

The records of the Ordnance Bureau show that at the litime of entering Manila Ray Dowey's ships had 40.377 shells of all calibro out of a total allowance of 40.804, and expended in the battle 5,800 shells, leaving 34,517, or 85.3-50 per cent. remaining in the magazines. Dewey sent up a signal from the

CAMP MEADE TO BE REOPENED. Georgia Expected to Declare a Quarantine

WASHINGTON, March 14. - The possibility that the State of Georgia will declare a quarantine against volunteer troops returning from Cuba for muster out at Savannah is the causs of orders issued by the War Department to-day for the reestablishment of Camp Meade, Pa., where many of the regiments composing the army of occupation were quartered last sum-mer and fall. Orders are being prepared at the department for the muster out at Savannah of all the volunteer organizations now in Cuba except the engineers and some of the immune regiments. As the transport facilities are poor it is believed that all the regiments cannot be brought back to the United States before May 1, when the quarantine against Cuban ports goes into effect at Savannah. The military authorities have reason to believe that no troops will be permitted to land at Savannah after April 10, and it is certain that this will be the case if yellow fever breaks out in the army of occupation before that date.

In anticipation of such emergency the department has directed Camp Meade to be mistered out. Should Savannah quarantine against the volunteers from Cuba they will be indeed at the Delaware Broakwater and taken to Camp Meade. A period of detention at the camp will be fixed, during which all volunteers will be obliged to remain under observation. The War Department is a stranging also to establish a summer hospital at Camp Wikoff. Montauk Point, L. I. Slek soldlers from Cuba and Porto Rica will be sent there during the summer months. are poor it is believed that all the regiments

NEEDS OF THE FARMERS.

Testimony Before the Industrial Commission as to Present Conditions

Washington, March 14.-The Industrial Commission to-day further heard representaof and remedy for existing conditions. Agree Jones of Indiana, Master of the Nationa Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, told the commission that the rates charged for railway transportation should be fixed by an independent commission and not arbitrarily by the railroads. Legislation looking to the control of trusts was also desired. Mr. Jones said the grange wanted to have Consuls abroad look

grange wanted 2to have Consuls abroad Jock after the extension of trade for agricultural pursuits as carefully as they attend to the extension of trade for manufactured goods. The Grange also wanted the salaries of Government officials reduced. Taxes were too hish for the farmers, he said. In Indiana it too from one-quarter to one-third of the income from a farm to pay the taxes. Farmers generally, he said, have not made up their mind about expansion; they are more interested in the question of good roads.

N. J. Batchelder, for twelve years an official of the State Grange of New Hampshire, was another witness. He told the commission that at one time 1,000 of the 32,000 farms in that State were abandonced, because the young people had gone West or to the cities. Instead of being an indication of retrogression, the abandonment of these farms he considered to be a step in advance. They had served their purpose and now are utilized for crazing. During the past ten years 75 per cent. of these farms have been taken up and are now occupied.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

An Outlying Part of Cuba and Its Resources

Described by Capt. Foltz. WASHINGTON, March 14.-An exhaustive report on the Isle of Pines, which lies off the southern coast of Cuba, has been made by Capt. Fred S. Foltz of the Second Cavalry, now Collector of Customs at Batabano, Cuba, to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. The observations recorded were made during three weeks spent in the northern part of the Island which is separated from the southern part by

an impassable swamp.

The only land Capt. Foltz found belonging to the State was about sixty-three lots of about fifty acres each, generally worthicss. The col-

fifty acres each, generally worthless. The collection of taxes appears to have been most arbitrary, and the chief source of income, from the slaughter of cattle, has been cut off by the disappearance of nearly all cattle. The island has a population of about 2,000, the capital town. New Gerona, having about 3,900 inhabitants. The separation of this town from Santa Fé, which possesses a port at Juraco, is recommended.

Marble is the only mineral product of importance, but the vegetable products are of great variety and excellent quality. Ten percent, of the land is described as rich, of which only a small part is now under cultivation. The best land is in scattered patches among the hills. The tobacco raised is of a very superior quality, but variable, because of the newness of the land. Wood for charcoal and small timber are abundant.

Five Months' Sleep of Zoo Alligators.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Five Months' Sleep of Zoo Alligators.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

For five long, draggy months the fourteen of seventeen alligators at the Zoo have been allowly attarving themselves to—hunger. And they ain't hungry not yet! And they don't seem to have lost an ounce of flesh. Indeed, they appear to be fat and sleek as ever, just as confortable looking as so many stuffed washboards painted a light, warm chocolastint. As so many perfect studies in life these anoozing monsters have attailed the perfection. Dreaming the bitterly stormatized for almost a half year past has been certainly one of ecstatic blies. They haven the larguiser man found them rusty vesterdar, and when caned into opening their mouths their jaws squeaked shockingly. Their eyelids lifted in wrinkled little sections like the top of a curtain deak and ahowed mike their jaws squeaked shockingly. Their eyelids lifted in wrinkled little sections like the top of a curtain deak and ahowed mike brown orbs that were as bright as an oid lead dollar. There was none of that stretching was allowed their continuities slumber, just as though nething and happened, or as if they hadn't had a wink of sleep for a week, instead of five months of it. If the alligator doesn't know habour had a wink of sleep for a week, instead of five months of it. If the alligator doesn't know habour had a wink of sleep for a week, instead of five months of it. If the alligator doesn't know habour and roll over for another nap of a month or each of this month, probably. The five to eight foot long fellows will then eat a pound or two of riew beef spice, take as ap or two of water and roll over for another n

Wild Goose Astray in the Sky.

From one of the flocks that passed over this city last week a single bird had evidently in some way sot adrift from his companious and become lost in the empty spaces of theself for he was seen fiving wildly southward with loud cries, and soon afterward he turned and was seen heading northward with much clamor, and trying, evidently, like the great goose that he was to find his lost flock. The bad gone on, heading for their breeting ground in the lar north.